

NEW PEACE OFFER!

China's Terms on POWs Hailed;

War Stocks Dip in Wall Street

Daily Worker

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TWU Warns of Strike; Quill Hits Move to Hike Fares

By MICHAEL SINGER

The Transport Workers Union yesterday followed up the broadside of its president Michael J. Quill against the higher-fare plot with a strike warning against the layoff threat. Less than 24 hours after Quill, over the radio, had demanded the 10-cent fare

MRS. CHARLOTTA A. BASS SENDS HER SUBSCRIPTION

Mrs. Charlotta A. Bass, first Negro woman to run for Vice-President of the U. S., sent us her subscription from Los Angeles yesterday, and wrote:

"Your fearless and unbiased treatment of the news should be the only password necessary for entrance of the Worker into every American home. I am praying that the present campaign will be a huge success."

We appreciate deeply this tribute from a courageous, gallant woman who has made history in the struggle for a democratic America.

Mrs. Bass has had her experience with the treatment of the news by the big business press.

Right now, there is debate going on in the big business press as to whether there was not a "one-party" press in the election.

The big business papers claim they gave "equal treatment to both sides" in the news columns.

What they all carefully omit is that there was a conspiracy of silence concerning the one ticket which did present "the other side," The Progressive Party's peace ticket, of which Mrs. Bass was the

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be retained, the enlarged TWU Joint Executive Committee, after an all-day meeting, wired Mayor Impellitteri and Transportation Board chairman Sidney H. Bingham that refusal to meet with the union over the subway-bus-crisis would bring a citywide shutdown.

The telegrams, signed by Quill, Matthew Guinan, Local 100 president, Gustav Faber, international secretary-treasurer, and Ellis Van Riper, Local 100 secretary-treasurer, said refusal "to meet with them constituted a violation of the memorandum of understanding and left the TWU with no other recourse than to take drastic action."

'EMPOWERED' TO ACT

The union's officers "were empowered" by the executive committee, Impellitteri and Bingham were told, "take take any and all action necessary to meet this threat of layoffs which hangs over the head of the transit workers."

"On Sunday, March 22," the wires read, "we requested a meet-

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Premier Chou En-lai of China yesterday made an offer to settle the one remaining issue that was blocking peace in Korea, the issue of war prisoners. Chou proposed that all prisoners desiring to return home be repatriated, and that others be sent to a neutral state. Statesmen and diplomats



CHOU

Chou En-Lai's Statement on POW Exchange

LONDON, March 30.—Text of the statement by Chinese Foreign Minister Chou En-lai distributed by the New China News Agency and monitored here:

The Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, having jointly studied the proposals put forward by Gen. Mark W. Clark, Commander-in-Chief of the United Nations Command, on Feb. 22, 1953, concerning the exchange of sick and injured prisoners of war of both sides during the period of hostilities, are of the common opinion that it is entirely possible to achieve a reasonable settlement of this in

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of the so-called "Western" powers at once hailed the new offer. But State Department reaction was cold, as war stocks dipped in Wall Street and selling hit a two-year peak. United Press quoted official State Department spokesmen as saying that top U. S. officials will take a long, hard look at the new Korean-Chinese offer. Previous "long, hard looks" have resulted in obstructionist measures to prevent agreement on an armistice.

U. S. war profiteers didn't like the news. United Press said "traders jumped to the conclusion that a truce at this time would mean a lightening of defense orders for all branches, especially the aircraft which have large war backlogs." Industrials dropped an average of four points, rails two points. Aircrafts, oils, steel and communications fell. Bonds declined with stocks. Grains slumped along with commodities.

The British Foreign Office said the Korean-Chinese offer appears "to be an encouraging development."

At the United Nations, V. K. Krishna Menon, author of the ill-fated State Department-endorsed Indian proposal, said the Korean-Chinese offer might open the way to a hopeful future.

Rafael De La Colina, Mexico's UN representative, expressed belief that the Korean-Chinese offer was an "echo" of the Mexican proposal for ending the war, and declared the news was a source of "profound satisfaction" to him.

The Korean-Chinese offer came during fierce fighting in Korea on the Seoul sector. General Mark Clark declined comment. But a signal corps teletype van was moved into position beside the vacant rails at Munsan where the United Nations press train once stood. Munsan is the vast camp for the United Nations truce team.

News commentators pointed out that Chou had made the new offer soon after returning from Moscow,

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Gov't Lied to Convict Rosenbergs, Court Told

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The U. S. Supreme Court yesterday was told that the conviction of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg was procured by the "deliberate use of false testimony. . . and sordid scheming to secure a conviction by fair means or foul."

In a hard-hitting petition asking for a new trial, the Rosenberg defense counsel headed by Emanuel Bloch flatly charged and documented the fact that "the conviction for which they may die was procured by the knowing and deliberate use of false testimony by their prosecutor."

The petition also hits at the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals which, while admitting that the Rosenberg trial was a mockery because of the "reprehensible" tactics of U. S. Prosecutor Irving Saypol, nevertheless refused to set aside the death sentence and order a new trial.

The defense attacks this as follows:

"The court uniquely confines two people to their death despite its own confirmation of the corruption of the verdict upon which the conviction rests."

The fraud and perjury which the defense charges in its petition consist of the following:

1. The testimony of key government witness David Greenglass was perjured. His claim that he could draw an "atom bomb secret" in two hours, and then reproduce it six years later in the courtroom from memory, is a perjured claim. The defense notes that there is no evidence or other witness to confirm this crucial testimony which has sent Ethel and Julius Rosenberg to the death cells at Sing Sing prison.

2. The admitted perjury by the FBI-procured witness, Schneider, who lied on the witness stand

when asked if he had ever seen the Rosenbergs between his alleged photographing of them and the day he was identifying them in court. An FBI affidavit admitted later that Schneider had testified falsely.

The defense noted that prosecutor Saypol had filled the press with propaganda that he would procure key witnesses to corroborate his key witness' story about the Rosenbergs, but had never produced such witnesses. This prosecution propaganda in the press played a big part in securing the conviction, the petition points out in a lengthy appendix in which the enormous press attacks on the Rosenbergs during the trial are analyzed.

The defense petition insists that the testimony of David Greenglass is sheer perjury. It was manufactured, many observers have asserted, to provide the FBI with a

conviction of "communists" as "spies."

Leading atomic scientists like Dr. Urey and Einstein have stated flatly that they think the Rosenberg's denial of the Greenglass yarn "more believable" than his FBI-sponsored tale. Atomic scientist Dr. Ralph E. Lapp stated on March 2 that the so-called "secret" Greenglass drew in the courtroom "could not be written on a piece of paper or on a ton of paper."

The government has 25 days in which to reply to the new petition of the defense.

World opinion has denounced the death sentence. These denunciations prevented the prosecution from killing the Rosenbergs, observers noted. But they pointed out that only with a tremendous new drive to educate the American people on the facts in this frame-up can clemency and a new trial be won.

Van Wyck Brooks Joins In Plea for Clemency

Van Wyck Brooks, author, lecturer, critic and major historian of American literature, yesterday expressed his strong belief that clemency be forthcoming for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. He stated this opinion in a letter to the National Council of Arts, Sciences and Professions.

Brooks is the author of "The Flowering of New England" and "The Time of Melville and Whitman."



BROOKS

MARINE CORPS COLONEL'S STATEMENT ON GERM WAR IN KOREA (2)

Following is the concluding portion of the deposition of Col. Frank H. Schwable, U.S. Marine Corps, on germ warfare in Korea. This deposition has been distributed in a United Nations General Assembly document No. A/C/IL. 28, which is dated March 12, 1953.

This document, which also includes a deposition of Major R. H. Bley, has been circulated to all delegations in the United Nations at the request of Andrei Vishinsky, head of the Soviet delegation. Major Bley's deposition will be printed tomorrow.

Such was the situation on the eve of my arrival in Korea. The important events described below then took place:

In the second half of May, the new Commanding General of the First Marine Aircraft Wing, Gen. Jerome, was called to the Fifth Air Force Headquarters and given a directive for expanding bacteriological operations. The directive was given personally and verbally by the new Commanding General of the Fifth Air Force, Gen. Barcus.

On May 25, Gen. Jerome outlined the new stage of bacteriological operations to the wing staff at a meeting in his office at which I was present in my capacity as Chief of Staff. The other staff members of the First Marine Aircraft Wing present were: Gen. Lamson-Scribner, Assistant Commanding General; Col. Stage, intelligence officer (G. 2); Col. Wendt, operations officer (G. 3) and Colonel Clark, logistics officer (G. 4).

The directive from Gen. Barcus, transmitted to and discussed by us that morning, was as follows: A contamination belt was to be established across Korea in an effort to make the interdiction program effective in stopping enemy supplies from reaching the front lines. The Marines would take the left flank of this belt, to include the two cities of Sinanju and Kunuri and the area between and around them. The remainder of the belt would be handled by the air force in the center and the navy in the east or right flank.

Marine Squadron 513 would be diverted from its random targets to this concentrated target, operating from K. 8 (Kunsan), still serviced by the Third Bomb Wing using F. 7-Fs (Tiger Cats). The squadron was short of these aircraft but more were promised.

The responsibility for contaminating the left flank and maintaining the contamination was assigned to the commander of Squadron 513 and the schedule of operations left to the squadron's discretion, subject to the limitations that: the initial contamination of the area was to be completed as soon as possible and the areas must then be replenished, at periods not to exceed ten days.

The crews of the aircraft carrying out these operations were to be given orders for the regular night reconnaissance carried out over Haeju peninsula.

On the way to the target, however, the aircraft were to fly over Sinanju or Kunuri, drop their bacterial bombs there and then carry out their regular tasks. That was done for greater security and also to interfere as little as possible with the regular operations.

Reports on this program of maintaining the contamination belt would go direct to the Fifth Air Force, reporting normal mission number so and so had been completed "via Sinanju" or "via Kunuri" and stating how many "super-propaganda" bombs had been dropped.

Squadron 513 was directed to make a more accurate "truck count" at night than had been customary in order to determine or detect any significant change in the flow of traffic through its operating area.

Gen. Barcus also directed that Marine Aircraft Group 12 of the First Marine Aircraft Wing was to prepare to enter the bacteriological program. First the A. Ds (Skyriders) and then the F. 4Us (Corsairs) were to take part in the ex-



ALAN WINNINGTON (left), correspondent for the London Daily Worker, interviews Col. F. H. Schwable on how he spread death germs. He was captured by the North Korean Army.

panded program, initially, however, only as substitutes for the F. 7-Fs.

Gen. Jerome further reported that the air force required Marine Photographic Squadron One to continue their current bacteriological operations, operating from K. 3 (Pohang). At the same time, Marine Aircraft Group 33 at K. 3 was placed on a standby, last resort, basis.

Owing to the distance of K. 3 from the target area, large-scale participation in the program by Marine Aircraft Group 33 was not desired. Because the F. 9-Fs (Panthers) would only be used in an emergency, no special bomb supply would be established over and above that needed to supply the photographic reconnaissance aircraft. Bombs could be brought up from Ulsan in a few hours if necessary.

These plans and the ramifications thereof were discussed at Gen. Jerome's conference and arrangements made to transmit the directive to the officers concerned with carrying out the new program.

It was decided that Col. Wendt would initially transmit this information to the commanders concerned and that details could be discussed by the cognizant staff officers as soon as they were worked out.

FIRST M.A.W.'s OPERATIONS MARINE NIGHT FIGHTER SQUADRON 513

The next day then, May 26, Col. Wendt held a conference with the Commanding Officer of Squadron 513 and I believe, the K. 8 Air Base Commander and the Commanding Officer of the Third Bomb Wing and discussed the details.

The personnel of the Fifth Air Force were already cognizant of the plan, having been directly informed by Fifth Air Force Headquarters.

Since the plan constituted, for Squadron 513, merely a change of target and additional responsibility to maintain their own schedule of contamination of their area, there were no real problems to be solved.

During the first week of June, Squadron 513 started operations on the concentrated contamination belt, using cholera bombs. (The plan given to General Jerome indicated that at a later, unspecified date—depending on the results, or lack of results—yellow

fever and then typhus in that order would probably be tried out in the contamination belt.)

Squadron 513 operated in this manner throughout June and during the first week in July that I was with the wing, without any incidents of an unusual nature.

An average of five aircraft a night normally covered the main supply route along the western coast of Korea up to the Chong Chon River but with emphasis on the area from Pyongyang southwards. They diverted as necessary to Sinanju or Kunuri and the area between in order to maintain the ten-day bacteriological replenishment cycle.

We estimated that if each airplane carried two bacteriological bombs, two good nights were ample to cover both Sinanju and Kunuri and a third night would cover the area around and between these cities.

About the middle of June, as best I remember, the squadron received a modification to the plan from the Fifth Air Force via the Third Bomb Wing. This new directive included an area of about ten miles surrounding the two principal cities in the squadron's schedule, with particular emphasis on towns or hamlets on the lines of supply and any bypass roads.

MARINE AIRCRAFT GROUP 22

Colonel Wendt later held a conference at K. 6 (Pyongyang) at which were present the commanding officer, Colonel Gaylor, the executive officer and the operations officer of Marine Aircraft Group 12. Colonel Wendt informed them that they were to make preparations to take part in the bacteriological operations and to work out security problems which would become serious if they got into daylight operations and had to bomb up at their own base, K. 6. They were to inform the squadron commanders concerned, but only the absolute barest number of additional personnel, and were to have a list of a limited number of handpicked pilots ready to be used on short notice. Colonel Wendt informed them that an air force team would soon be provided to assist with logistic problems, this team actually arriving the last week in June.

Before my capture on July 8, both the A. Ds (Skyriders) and the F. 4Us (Corsairs) or Marine Aircraft Group 12 had participated in very small numbers, once or

twice, in daylight bacteriological operations as part of regular scheduled, normal, day missions, bombing up at K. 8 (Kunsan) and rendezvousing with the rest of the formation on the way to the target. These missions were directed at small towns in Western Korea along the main road leading south from Kunuri and were a part of the normal interdiction programme.

MARINE AIRCRAFT GROUP 33
Colonel Wendt passed the plan for the Wing's participation in bacteriological operations to Col. Condon, commanding officer of Marine Aircraft Group 33 on approximately May 27-28.

Since the Panthers (F. 9Fs) at the group's base at Pohang would only be used as last resort aircraft, it was left to Colonel Condon's discretion as to just what personnel he would pass the information on to, but it was to be an absolute minimum.

During the time I was with the Wing, none of these aircraft had been scheduled for bacteriological missions though the photographic reconnaissance planes of the group's V. M. J. One Squadron continued their missions from that base.

SCHEDULING AND SECURITY

Security was far the most pressing problem affecting the First Marine Aircraft Wing, since the operational phase of bacteriological warfare, as well as other type combat operations, is controlled by the Fifth Air Force.

Absolutely nothing could appear in writing on the subject. The word "bacteria" was not to be mentioned in any circumstances in Korea, except initially to identify "superpropaganda" or "Suprop."

Apart from the routine replenishment operations of Squadron 513, which required no scheduling, bacteriological missions were scheduled by separate, top secret mission orders (or "frag" orders). These stated only to include "Super Propaganda" or "Suprop" on mission number so and so of the routine, secret "frag" order for the day's operations. Mission reports went back the same way, by separate, top secret dispatch, stating the number of "Suprop" bombs dropped on a specified, specially numbered mission.

Other than this, Squadron 513 reported their bacteriological mission by adding "via

Kunuri" or "via Sinanju" to their normal mission reports.

Every means was taken to deceive the enemy and to deny knowledge of these operations even to friendly personnel, the latter being most important since 300 to 400 men of the wing are rotated back to the United States each month.

Orders were issued that bacteriological bombs were only to be dropped in conjunction with ordinary bombs or napalm, to give the attack the appearance of a normal attack against enemy supply lines. For added security over enemy territory, a napalm bomb was to remain on aircraft until after the release of the bacteriological bombs so that if the aircraft crashed it would almost certainly burn and destroy the evidence.

All officers were prohibited from discussing the subject except officially and behind closed doors. Every briefing was to emphasize that this was not only a military secret, but a matter of national policy.

Personally I have never once heard the subject mentioned or even referred to outside of the office, and I ate all of my meals in the commanding general's small private mess where many classified matters were discussed.

ASSESSMENT OF RESULTS

In the wing, our consensus of opinion was that the results of these bacteriological operations could not be accurately assessed. Routine methods of assessment are by (presumably) spies, by questioning prisoners of war, by watching the nightly truck count very carefully to observe variations from the normal traffic, and by observing public announcements of Korean and Chinese authorities, upon which very heavy dependence was placed, since it was felt that no large epidemic would occur without news leaking to the outside and that the authorities would announce it.

Information from the above sources is correlated at the base commander-in-chief's Far East level in Tokyo but the overall assessment of results is not passed down to the wing level. Hence the complete lack of knowledge of the results.

When I took over from Col. Binney, I asked him for results. And he specifically said, "Not worth a damn."

No one that I know of has indicated that the results are anywhere near commensurate with the effort, danger and dishonesty involved, although the Korean and Chinese authorities have made quite a public report of early bacteriological bomb efforts. The sum total of results known to me are that they are disappointing and no good.

PERSONAL IMPRESSIONS

I do not say that following in defense of anyone, myself included, I merely say it as an absolute direct observation that every officer when first informed that the U. S. is using bacteriological warfare in Korea is both shocked and ashamed.

I believe, without exception, that we come to Korea as officers who had always been told about bacteriological warfare—that it is being developed only for use in retaliation in the third world war.

These officers who arrived in Korea, and there learned that the Government was deceiving them so crudely by announcing to the

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Permit Worked Out for Route of May Day March

The Police Department last week intimated that it would grant the United May Day Committee a permit for the annual May First parade down Eighth Avenue. The decision was made at an open hearing at the W. 54th St. police station, where representatives of the West Side New York Chamber of Commerce and August Claessens, of the Social Democratic Federation, opposed the permit on the grounds that the businessmen would "lose money" and the parade is being sponsored by "Communists."

Claessens argued that the Socialists originated the May Day celebration and that they, rather than the United May Day Committee, should be given use of Union Square.

Leon Straus, chairman of the Provisional Committee for May First, speaking on behalf of the committee, urged the permit be granted.

He pointed out that the parade

is open and that the Socialists can participate if they want to.

Straus continued that the celebration grew out of victories won by the workers over just such employers as were represented by the Chamber of Commerce, and that the bosses are trying to take the May Day celebration away as a prelude to robbing the workers

of their other gains.

He said that the May Day parade of last year included over 100 groups representing workers from every industry in the city and from virtually every trade union.

The police said that the parade would follow the same route as last year and would begin at 2:30 p.m.

CIVIL SERVICE WORKERS IN DRIVE TO SAVE FARE, JOBS

By MICHAEL SINGER

Civil service workers have opened a campaign to defeat the Transit Authority fare increase and the Dewey-Impellitteri steamroller to wipe out jobs, reduce salaries, cut services and smash their unions.

A full-page ad in the Civil Service Chief, sponsored by three AFL municipal unions, charges that the impending budget gouge would steal \$391 from their meager pocketbooks.

Here is how they put it:

Transit Authority fare increase... \$50
Fifteen percent rent increase... 110
Full cost of RHP... 75
Failure to install 40-hour week... 100

The unions—Uniformed Sanitationmen's Association, Local 831, City Employees Union, Local 237, and the Uniformed Firemen's Association, all AFL—announced a wage rally at Webster Hall April 8. "Don't be sitting ducks, start moving," said the unions to the civil service workers. "Make every day count."

The fighting program called for a mass petition campaign in every city department to "flood the Board of Estimate"; a WPIX Channel 11 TV broadcast next Saturday, April 4, at 7:15 p.m.; and a fund-raising drive among the membership for "more ads, more TV

programs, more publicity."

Charging that city workers will suffer a wage-cut of \$7.52 a week if the Dewey-Impellitteri gouge goes through, the AFL unions put forth a counter-program which called for a \$700 minimum raise, no pay-cuts, a 40-hour week NOW, and pension contributions by employers to be reduced 25 percent with the city's share to be raised to 75 percent.

"Gov. Dewey has thrown a noose around the neck of New York City," the joint AFL civil service message read. "To avoid being strangled, the Board of Estimate has transferred the noose to the necks of city employees. The Dewey 'soak the poor' tax program and the Board of Estimate's 'soak the city employee' economy program spill slow strangulation for every city worker."

The Uniformed Sanitationmen's Association and the City Employees Local are members of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

Plans for a mass protest at City Hall during the budget hearings scheduled sometime between April 7 and 17 and a jammed attendance at the Board of Estimate sessions were reported being mapped by every municipal employees' union.

BURMA SAYS 3 U.S. AGENTS DIED IN INVADERS' RANKS

RANGOON, Burma, March 30.—Burmese authorities announced today that three American arms experts were killed by Burmese troops on March 25 in a clash with invading gangs of the Chiang Kai-shek clique.

The three were in possession of papers and diaries which established their identities as arms experts, it was stated.

Local papers which displayed pictures of one of the American dead on their front pages today said the men were named Heine Spellmeyer, Savor and Lothar. First names of the two latter were not available.

SAY 'FOREIGN AID' TO BE CUT

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Republican Congressional leaders reported today after a White House conference that the \$7,500,000,000 foreign aid program proposed by former President Truman will be cut. They also said that a "drastic cut" of overseas personnel in the Mutual Security Administration already is under way.

The meeting with President Eisenhower was attended by foreign aid chief Harold E. Stassen.

Senate GOP leader Robert A. Taft said Stassen and his staff also are studying how much can be cut from a \$10,000,000,000 carry-over in foreign aid appropriations.

U.S. Envoy's Meddling Assailed by Quirino

BAGUIO CITY, Philippines, March 30.—President Elpidio Quirino denounced U. S. ambassador Raymond Spruance at a press conference here yesterday for "meddling" in Philippine politics. Spruance was not mentioned by name, but Quirino left no doubt he was referring to him.

Quirino indicated that his charge of "meddling" grew out of the alleged snubbing by Spruance of Liberal Party leaders at a dinner conference given by Spruance in honor of Adlai Stevenson last week.

The only Liberal Party member invited was foreign secretary Joaquin Elizalde. Several Nationalist Party leaders were invited.

Liberal Party congressman Cipriano Allas said in Manila he would introduce a motion in congress calling for an inquiry into the "meddling" charge.

Nobody challenged Gen. James A. Van Fleet's facts last week when he told a Congressional committee that in June, 1951, when truce negotiations began, the Koreans and Chinese were "on the run, hurt badly, completely out of hand or control, in a panic, and we were stepped by order." The newspapers printed it dutifully as gospel. The radio and TV commentators poured it out as authentic history. Didn't Gen. Van Fleet say it before Congress?

The idea behind Van Fleet's remarks was obviously that peace talks are no good, they shackle the brilliant generals and stop them from great and easy victories, and if we stop talking now about peace in Korea and just turn the generals loose everything will be just fine.

But the general, who once called the bloody Korean war a

"blessing," knew he was lying. In the first place, no cease-fire was ever ordered. The shooting never stopped, despite what Van Fleet tried to intimate.

Second, a routine check of the New York Times for the period mentioned shows there is not the remotest resemblance to reality in Van Fleet's characterization of the military situation in 1951!

The same issue of the Times of June 29 which announced that Gen. Matthew Ridgway had agreed to meet the other side as suggested originally by the Soviet Union, carried on page one the following headline on the military situation: "Y Patrols Repulsed by Enemy in Korea."

The story began, "The hard fighting enemy. . . ."

Does this sound as if the Koreans and Chinese were "on the run," and "in a panic?"

Nor was this a one day change in the midst of a Korean and Chinese "panic." Other Times headlines and stories of the period show not the slightest sign of the fanciful situation spun by Van Fleet in Washington.

In the issue of June 22, two days before Jacob Malik made his initial proposal in the UN, the Times reporter in Korea said there were signs that the Koreans and Chinese might be massing for an offensive. "Visiting close to the front yesterday," he wrote, "Lieut. Gen. James A. Fleet, Eighth Army Commander, expressed confidence that any such assault would be turned back."

On the 23rd, under the headline "Air War Over Korean Mountains," the Times said "... not only did the enemy appear to be making one of his most continuous efforts to date to challenge United

Nations air superiority over Korea; the Communists also continued heckling raids into territory behind United Nations lines."

On the 24th, Malik's suggestion that the world would welcome peace talks based on the 38th parallel was headlined. On the same page one were the following military headlines:

"Red Lines Stiffen in Korean Fighting — Increased Traffic in North May Indicate New Attacks on Anniversary Tomorrow."

On the 25th, the front page Times headline on Korea was "UN Patrols Yield in 2 Korean Areas."

On June 26, the headline was "Foe Fights Harder on Korean Fronts," and the story said, "On the ground, front line reports said, the Chinese and North Koreans showed increasingly aggressive tactics." On the 27th, in response

Reuther Reminds GOP and Demos of Pledges on T-H

By HARRY RAYMOND

WASHINGTON, March 30.—CIO president Walter Reuther today reminded the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare of the campaign pledges of both Republican and Democratic parties to put an end to union-busting provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act.

Reuther told the senators that the "god faith of Congress and of the administration" would be judged by its actions on T-H.

Reuther was accompanied by CIO general counsel Arthur J. Goldberg, who filed a supplementary statement on the proposed T-H amendments.

Goldberg said the CIO supported the amendment by Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.) to set up a labor court of appeals on NLRB decisions. He said the CIO, however "vigorously opposed" establishment of a labor court with general jurisdiction over all labor cases "because of our belief that this would lead toward the direction of compulsory arbitration of labor disputes."

SECOND VISIT

It was Reuther's second trip to Capitol Hill this month to testify on T-H. He again detailed the CIO's opposition to the present law and outlined seven "fundamental" changes the CIO believes necessary.

"The best and most practical approach," he said, would be to repeal T-H and write a new law. But he added, he was prepared to "support any 'sincere attempt' to bring T-H into the boundaries set by Eisenhower—that there be justice and fairness in the law."

That goal, he said, would not be achieved unless Congress did more "than adopt mere window dressing amendments."

Such "window dressing amendments" are being considered by the House Committee on Labor and Education and the Senate Labor Committee headed by Sen. H. Alexander Smith (R-NJ).

Sen. Smith interrupted Reuther to condemn industrial unions as "governments within the government," he said the law should provide for "proportional representation" of unions in basic industries.

Sen. Herbert H. Lehman (D-NY) took issue with Smith, stating

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10 U. S. EDITORS GO TO USSR

LONDON, March 30.—A party of 10 American newspaper and radio editors took off today from London for a one-week visit to the Soviet Union.

General Strike in Rome, Turin

ROME, March 30.—A 16-hour general strike was held today in Rome and Turin to protest Senate passage of the De Gasperi law rigging the elections in favor of the reactionary parties.

Police attacked demonstrators in both cities. Two Senators were clubbed by police in Turin.

Repatriated Japanese Children Express Hatred of Imperialism

TOKYO, March 30.—Political opinions of repatriated Japanese were reflected Sunday night at a radio round table discussion held here of repatriated Japanese teenage and younger children.

The children, who last week had arrived from China, expressed definite opposition to the imperialist policy of the U. S.

Asked to name "famous" per-

sons they most admired, the homecoming children all said, "Mao Tze-tung, Lenin, Stalin and Tokuda."

Tokuda Kynichi Tokuda (secretary general of the Japanese Communist Party) went underground in Japan shortly after the outbreak of the Korean war when Gen. Douglas MacArthur purged the Party's Central Committee.

HITS MCCARTHY SHIP DEAL

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Mutual Security Administrator Harold E. Stassen today accused Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R-Wis.) of "undermining" administration efforts to cut off shipping to the people's democracies and the USSR.

Stassen criticized what he termed an "endorsement" by McCarthy of Greek shipowners who agreed to take 242 foreign-flag merchant vessels out of trade with China, North Korea and the Soviet Union's Far East ports.

"It is no concern of yours how we got the agreement," McCarthy replied when Stassen demanded to know whether the subcommittee got the agreement with the shipowners by promising to call off a current investigation.

McCarthy added he hopes to swing another agreement today or tomorrow with London owners of

105 more foreign-registered ships. Earlier, Administration officials said an agreement was negotiated with Greece through normal diplomatic channels about a week ago to stop Greek ships from trading with China.

U. S. Losses in 2 Days, 1,700, Says Peking

TOKYO, March 30.—The Peking Radio said today more than 1,700 troops of the U. S. Seventh Infantry Division, the First Marine Division and the Colombian battalion were killed last Monday and Tuesday in battles for Old Baldy and Vegas hills.

Annihilation of a U. S. marine force on Vegas Hill in the Panmunjom sector and 160 dead on outposts Reno and Carson also were claimed.

Gen. Van Fleet Knew He Was Lying

Nobody challenged Gen. James A. Van Fleet's facts last week when he told a Congressional committee that in June, 1951, when truce negotiations began, the Koreans and Chinese were "on the run, hurt badly, completely out of hand or control, in a panic, and we were stepped by order." The newspapers printed it dutifully as gospel. The radio and TV commentators poured it out as authentic history. Didn't Gen. Van Fleet say it before Congress?

The idea behind Van Fleet's remarks was obviously that peace talks are no good, they shackle the brilliant generals and stop them from great and easy victories, and if we stop talking now about peace in Korea and just turn the generals loose everything will be just fine.

But the general, who once called the bloody Korean war a

"blessing," knew he was lying. In the first place, no cease-fire was ever ordered. The shooting never stopped, despite what Van Fleet tried to intimate.

Second, a routine check of the New York Times for the period mentioned shows there is not the remotest resemblance to reality in Van Fleet's characterization of the military situation in 1951!

The same issue of the Times of June 29 which announced that Gen. Matthew Ridgway had agreed to meet the other side as suggested originally by the Soviet Union, carried on page one the following headline on the military situation: "Y Patrols Repulsed by Enemy in Korea."

The story began, "The hard fighting enemy. . . ."

Does this sound as if the Koreans and Chinese were "on the run," and "in a panic?"

Nor was this a one day change in the midst of a Korean and Chinese "panic." Other Times headlines and stories of the period show not the slightest sign of the fanciful situation spun by Van Fleet in Washington.

In the issue of June 22, two days before Jacob Malik made his initial proposal in the UN, the Times reporter in Korea said there were signs that the Koreans and Chinese might be massing for an offensive. "Visiting close to the front yesterday," he wrote, "Lieut. Gen. James A. Fleet, Eighth Army Commander, expressed confidence that any such assault would be turned back."

On the 23rd, under the headline "Air War Over Korean Mountains," the Times said "... not only did the enemy appear to be making one of his most continuous efforts to date to challenge United

Nations air superiority over Korea; the Communists also continued heckling raids into territory behind United Nations lines."

On the 24th, Malik's suggestion that the world would welcome peace talks based on the 38th parallel was headlined. On the same page one were the following military headlines:

"Red Lines Stiffen in Korean Fighting — Increased Traffic in North May Indicate New Attacks on Anniversary Tomorrow."

On the 25th, the front page Times headline on Korea was "UN Patrols Yield in 2 Korean Areas."

On June 26, the headline was "Foe Fights Harder on Korean Fronts," and the story said, "On the ground, front line reports said, the Chinese and North Koreans showed increasingly aggressive tactics." On the 27th, in response

(Continued on Page 5)

On the Way

by Abner W. Berry

May Days Recapture Real American Way

CAPITALISM AND ITS LEADERS in the United States were frightened and shaken in the year 1933. The factories had come to a standstill, while millions stood in need of what these factories could produce. There were breadlines in every city across the nation, and coffee was dumped into the ocean by Brazilian growers; Texas cabbages were allowed to rot in the fields; and California oranges, needed by the enforced bread-and-bean dieters, were allowed to decay on the trees and return to a soil that had already glutted the national market with so many products that it brought about mass misery and starvation.

Freight trains in that 20-year-ago limbo were filled with youths—black and white—reluctant to bury their hopes, looking for the greener fields in the nowhere to which they traveled. And nine of these—all Negroes—were in death cells in Alabama, awaiting execution for "rape." Their real crime had been their insistence, backed up with their fists, upon the same right to a gratis seat in a freight car as their white fellow-passengers.

In 1933 they won a U. S. Supreme Court decision for a retrial, but only after the militant and restless workers had written their names—the "Scottsboro Boys"—on banners read around the world. At first the workers had responded to the slogan raised by the Communists, "Work or Wages," another way of saying "We want unemployment insurance." And under the leadership of the Communists, these "forgotten" men and women had fought for their right to live against city, state, and federal government agencies. It was not, then, just the fight for the white workers to live; for one slogan on their banner, consistently dis-

played, was "Black and White Unite and Fight!"

IT WAS NOT LONG before the workers, battling to keep roofs over their heads and food in their stomachs, turned to an insistent demand put forth by the Communists—that Negroes get justice. This was revolutionary. And it was even more so when this generalized demand was made more specific with the demand: "The Scottsboro Boys Shall Not Die!" This denoted the merger, or alliance, of America's two greatest popular democratic forces—the working class and the Negro people.

Capitalists, needless to say, were even more frightened at this revolt against the old and established "American Way." They made concessions. Government, under Roosevelt, took some responsibility for the unemployed. Slowly, the workers with increasing pressure, took the Scottsboro defendants one by one from the death cells until now they are all free men.

Involved in this victory was more than the brilliant arguments of lawyers, as important as those arguments were; this victory came as a result of "arguing" before the courts of world opinion with mass actions.

I AM REMINDED of this by the approach of May Day. For May Day played an important part in the defense of the Scottsboro Boys. In New York City Union Square demonstrators every May Day from 1931 through 1937 chanted with millions around the world. "Free the Scottsboro Boys!" (In 1937 a secret "compromise" was agreed to by Alabama officials and a leader of an enlarged defense committee.)

In Cuba, the workers demon-

strated before the National City Bank in Havana, demanding the freedom of the Scottsboro Boys. Guards had to be placed around the American embassies in Paris, Vienna and Berlin. (Later, in Hitler's Germany, activity in behalf of the Scottsboro defendants was "un-German.")

NOW, THE CAPITALISTS are as frightened as they were in 1933. There are no breadlines, no youth on the freight trains and no mass demonstrations. They fear the Asians, the Europeans the Africans AND the Americans who want peace and democratic liberties.

They want their war accepted peacefully by the people. They want their taxes (the tariff for their wars) paid without protest. They want the Negro people to call a moratorium on the fight for full citizenship rights until the racists "agree" to live by the Constitution. They want their higher rents and subway fares—and conscripts.

But every one of us was able once to become as "big" as our class and write our demands in the streets with hundreds of



FIVE MOTHERS of 'Scottsboro boys' participated in a May Day demonstration in the 1930's.

took out barbershop complaints to millions; our demands had the strength and authority of millions of voices.

We have got to keep that tradition alive by working for, plan-

ning and marching in the May Day parade. We can do something about it on April 4 when the Provision May Day Committee holds its conference. thousands of marching feet. We

LINKS JERSEY CITY CHIEFS TO WATERFRONT JOB RACKET

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Anthony M. (Cheese) Marchitto, business agent for Local 1247 of Joseph Ryan's AFL International Longshoremen's Association, today told a Senate hearing that Mayor John B. Kenny of Jersey City promised him a promotion in return for political support and gave him a list of men to be hired on the piers.

Marchitto told the Senate Commerce subcommittee headed by Sen. Charles W. Tobey (R-NH) how he stood twice a day near Pier 9 on the Jersey City waterfront and met men to be given jobs, who had notes from such Jersey City politicians as Fire Commissioner Joseph Soriero, Secretary Hugh A. McGovern of the Surrogate's Court, John J. Cummings of the

Board of Tax Commissioners, Deputy Mayor William Flanagan and assorted ward leaders. One man was sent by Mayor Edward F. Clark of nearby Mayonne, N.J.

Under questioning by subcommittee counsel Downey Rice, Marchitto also testified that:

• Frank Paula, nephew of Police Commissioner Louis Messano, asked Marchitto to give a job to Johnny Duke, who Rice said, ran Duke's Bar and Grill, a Cliffside, N. J., hangout for hoodlums.

• Kenny and Messano attended a 1951 testimony dinner for Marchitto, at which the guest of honor received a \$2,500 check. Rice said Dade Bros. contributed \$750 toward the dinner.

Dade Bros. had a government contract to prepare goods for overseas shipment.

East-West Trade — Answer to CIO's Economists

By BERNARD BURTON

(Second of two articles)

While the CIO Outlook dutifully supports the cold-war embargo on east-west trade, it makes some revealing admissions. It notes that in 1938, the U. S. exported close to \$135 million to the Soviet Union and the Eastern European Countries, which is about 135 times more than what it exported to the same area in 1951. Imports from the USSR have also dropped, at orders from Washington. But this drop has not been as sharp as in exports, falling from \$78.8 million in 1938 to \$34.4 million in 1951. What this demonstrates is that the Socialist lands are willing to maintain normal trade relations with the U. S. and that it is Washington which blocks such relations.

But U. S.-USSR trade relations are only one part of the story. The other part, the Outlook admits, is that one of the main reasons we face a crisis in trade with Western Europe is that we won't let the Marshall Plan countries trade with the East. The Outlook says:

"While the latter (the western European countries) have not curtailed their trade with the Iron Curtain countries as much as the United States has, it is clear the curtailment has had serious economic effects upon the western European countries, which used to rely upon eastern Europe for such items as coal, timber, wheat and grain products. They must rely now either upon the United States or other free countries throughout the world for these commodities."

But that brings us back to the

same old troubles for which the CIO can find no solution. The Outlook continues:

"The moment they rely upon the U. S. for these commodities, they must have U. S. dollars in order to buy them. They must have either American aid or income from the sale of their own goods to America." But, the Outlook revealed earlier, it's getting so that these countries are less and less able to buy from or sell to the U. S. So the jam gets worse.

But that's not all. These countries have to sell some place in order to live. If they are stopped from selling to the east and they can't afford to trade with us, then they must compete with us for the smallest existing market. And that is exactly what's happening. It is also what is largely at the bottom of the increasing political differences among the Marshall Plan countries—differences which send French Premier Mayer and British Foreign Secretary Eden scurrying to Washington to resolve differences and unable to do so because they are in the same fix in which the CIO Outlook finds itself. There can be no real solution while East-West trade is embargoed.

The Outlook admits: "Whereas a large part of the finished manufactured products from western European countries was formerly sold to eastern Europe, it must now find outlets in countries other than those behind the Iron Curtain. This means either outlets in the United States or among the western European countries, including Great Britain, or in other parts of the world including the

lesser-developed countries.

But we also have to sell our products in the same area. So what it all comes to is that the capitalist countries are heading into a royal trade battle that can have serious economic and political consequences.

WAR PUT FIRST

One would think that the logical conclusions of the CIO's admission that the east-west trade embargo is at the bottom of the crisis in foreign trade is a resumption of east-west trade. But logic flies out of the window when support of the Washington's war plans are put ahead of the economic interests of the workers. The CIO just accepts the embargo as some sort of iron law of necessity—even though only the capitalist countries and especially the workers of these countries are being hurt by this embargo.

The World Economic Report issued by the UN on March 29 admits: "The volume of international trade outside eastern Europe and mainland China dropped slightly in the first nine months of 1952 from the level of the previous year."

The same report admits, however, that trade among the Socialist countries have shown an unprecedented rise, surpassing all previous levels. This, of course, is due also to the fact that the planned economies and the living standards of these countries are growing faster than any other nations. Production and the market grow continuously.

Says the UN World Economic

Report: "From 1948 to 1952 the total volume of trade of eastern Europe and mainland China is reported to have approximately doubled, while intra-trade increased threefold."

With such tremendous, growing market it is no wonder that western Europe is beginning to balk at Wall Street's orders and pants for part of the Socialist market. As a matter of fact some of these countries are already beginning to increase sales to the socialist countries whether Wall Street likes it or not. For example, the UN report notes that exports of rubber from Great Britain and her colonies to the USSR rose 52 percent from the second half of 1950 to the last half of 1952 and this is still only a drop in the bucket compared to what the USSR and the other Socialist countries are prepared to buy.

The CIO, however, says nothing about resumption of trade with this great market — trade which would mean not only jobs, but also peaceful relations with socialists world as well as among the capitalist countries.

A DEAD DUCK

Instead, the CIO proposes one other step: Stepping up Point Four "aid" to the "underdeveloped" countries, Point Four, the CIO knows, is just about a dead duck with the GOP Administration. On top of that Point Four investments have not raised living standards as U. S. governments and UN reports have admitted. Even the Outlook sees this as at best a "partial solution."

But a "partial solution" will not meet the needs of the workers when big layoffs begin again, as they eventually will. A full solution requires acceptance of the offer of Soviet Premier Georgi Malenkov in his speech to the 19th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. Said Malenkov:

"While American and British bellicose circles keep reiterating that only the armaments drive keeps industry in the capitalist countries going at full capacity, there is in actual fact another prospect—the prospect of developing and extending trade relations between all countries, irrespective of differences in their social systems, which could keep the factories and mills in the industrially developed countries working to capacity for years, that could ensure markets in other countries for the goods in which some countries are rich, promote economic advance in the under-developed countries and thereby establish lasting economic co-operation."

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THE PASSOVER TRADITION

PASSOVER, which opened at sundown last night, is the season when millions of Jews commemorate the escape from slavery over 3,000 years ago. As this Passover week begins, however, the Jewish people—especially Jewish workers, professionals and small businessmen—are facing new threats to their safety and freedom on the political horizon.

In Europe, where six million Jews had been slaughtered by the Hitlerites, the Nazi generals are getting a new lease on life under the auspices of Washington. Eisenhower is carrying out his policy of "let bygones be bygones," and our government rearms the Nazis as the core of the "European army" it hopes to build.

At home in the U. S., the McCarthyite threat to democratic rights spreads its shadow over the land. Even in Congress, opponents of the racist Walter-McCarran law are blasted as "professional Jews."

Long experience, and especially recent history, has demonstrated to the Jewish people that anti-Semitism flourishes in an atmosphere of reaction and war. Those among the Jewish people who represent the interests of big war monopolies, do a disservice to the entire Jewish people when they repeat the big lie about a non-existent "anti-Semitism" in the socialist countries.

This is part of the war propaganda line of the haters of peace and democracy—and of the Jewish people. What the Jewish people need now is unity among themselves and with the overwhelming majority of Americans against the real source of anti-Semitism—the drive to war and reaction that emanates from Washington.

SOVIET AMNESTY DECREE

THE SOVIET UNION'S latest amnesty decree freeing thousands of prisoners is the act of a government moving toward higher social levels, from socialism to communism. It is the act of a state which enjoys the full support of its people. It is the act of a government which moves towards a world at peace.

The new amnesty not only frees prisoners serving up to five years for anti-social crimes but even cancels the investigations of others who have not yet been tried. It frees all prisoners over the age of 55 and below the age of 18.

On top of that, the government calls for a new penal code based on the new social conditions in the Soviet Union. And what are these conditions? They are the conditions where economic security and socialist morality are creating a new socialist man, free of cares and the inherent distortions of the old jungle society of "free enterprise" capitalism. It is a socialist society where the morality of collective labor and the full development of the individual are the law of the whole system.

Just before he died, Stalin laid down the great ennobling law of socialist society—the maximum development of the welfare of the human being and the providing of conditions that will guarantee the full and freest development of the individual's capacities.

The new decree is just one of the events carrying this inspiring goal to its conclusion. There will be many more as the Socialist USSR marches confidently to communism where the law of life will be "To each according to his need, from each according to his ability."

We Americans look with horror and shame at the rash of "prison riots" where desperate men and women, herded in soul-killing jails which are ridden with graft and cruelty, break out in despair and violence. We know that it is the jungle system of dog-eat-dog capitalism which creates criminals. We know that we must strive to free man from the conditions which make crime and the horrors of graft-ridden courts and prisons.

The Soviet amnesty gives the lie to the Soviet-baiters. A new humanity is leading the way to peace and freedom.

A Program to Defend America

- For a cease-fire in Korea. For a Big Five pact of peace.
- For a peace-time economy—with jobs protected by federal public works and a short work-week.
- For restoration of the Bill of Rights. An end to the political witchhunts and mass arrests which are destroying constitutional safeguards.
- End the discrimination and violence against the Negro people for full equality through enforcement of the Fourteenth Amendment and the FEPC.

OUR REPORTER IN CHINA

How Chinese Cleared Road For Progress to New Society

By JOSEPH STAROBIN

PEKING

WHAT WAS THE REAL MEANING of the Wu Fan and San Fan campaigns described in the preceding article? It was in fact a carefully thought-out move to clear the atmosphere of the country of corruption and waste, by letting in the fresh air of democracy and vigilance.

It was a fierce struggle against the old order in China, and the attempt of remnants of the old order to infect the new. In fact, it was a form of the class struggle against the anticipated resistance of the Chinese bourgeoisie which could no longer oppose the New Democracy in a frontal way but could seek to undermine it from within. It was the class struggle of a most far-sighted and subtle kind, and it was made possible by the very active role of the workers in the industrial enterprises.

Without this process, China could not be prepared for the tasks of large-scale industrialization which it has now undertaken. While corruption was cleaned up and great strides made in combatting waste, the campaign also served to weaken bureaucracy, for when any individual could speak up and point out the malpractices of his superiors, the old feudal habits and the methods of leading by command began to break down.

Chairman Mao Tse-tung in his remarks to the Feb. 7 meeting of the Peoples Political Consultative Conference—China's pro tem legislature—stressed that bureaucracy and methods of command are in fact still too widespread.

THE WU FAN AND SAN FAN campaign, especially the latter, were also intended to retrain, while at the same time conserving the intellectual cadres, and the civil service. After all, the Communists in China had been a handful. Even after doubling their postwar membership to a bit more than five million members, they still were one percent of the people.

The principle of the Chinese Revolution is to use all the old cadres that can be used—apart from the tiny scum of gangsters, landlords, bureaucratic capitalists and the despots who held the nation in their grip and were thrown out or punished.

To make speedy progress, and indeed to gain time until a new generation, bred in the new ideals, can take over the helm of society, it was essential not to destroy everything and everybody in the old society, but to remold them to the greatest possible extent. Such remoulding, it turned out, was also necessary for the Communists, and a factor

in their integration with the entire society.

But the 1952 campaigns accomplished more. They set the pattern of new techniques of self-improvement which are characteristic of a society moving toward Socialism. They established criticism and self-criticism as motive forces of social behavior. The force of public approval or disapproval turns out to be much more powerful than the profit motive. The human being's desire to do good and make himself better over-

comes the factors that deform and abase him, once the whole society is oriented on new ideals of human behavior.

Indeed, these were not entirely new ideals. There had been echoes of them in the much older Confucian code, just as they exist—unrealized—in Christianity. The Communists were thus, in the eyes of a large part of the older China, putting into practice the ideals which had once been taught, but had never really been practiced by those who preached them most.

Van Fleet

(Continued from Page 3)

to a request for more details, Gromyko clarified Malik's UN suggestion, and the military headline on page one that day read "Massing of Enemy Indicated in Korea." The story said "Chinese and North Koreans Communists fought stubbornly yesterday along the 100 mile Korean front. Increased movement behind the enemy lines indicated a continued build-up of strength north of the Thirty Eighth Parallel."

So much for the period in which the negotiations were proposed, considered and finally accepted. To get the full extent of the crudity of Van Fleet's attempt to mislead the American people, you have to go back to June 18th, more than a week before the original Malik proposal. On that day Van Fleet himself predicted "a third round of the Chinese spring offensive," said they still wanted "to throw us into the sea," and warned they had "sufficient reserve units" to make the attempt!

This is the atmosphere of desperate unreality on which the generals want decisions made affecting the lives of our boys, and the destiny of our nation.

Any newspaper, including the Times itself, could have checked the astounding Van Fleet statement as we did. It took only one hour for us to get the facts together.

But the big business papers have progressively abandoned elementary principles of journalistic integrity since the cold war and big munition profits began.

Fortunately, there is still one newspaper to put reality back on its feet and expose the voices of deceit and unreason. And the truth about war and peace is so striking, so urgently needed today that this paper, the Daily Worker, will "sell itself" if only taken to the people.

Has your newsstand been running out of Daily Workers? Send a postcard giving the location, including the precise street corner, or call AL 4-7954.

China

(Continued from Page 1)

where he had attended the funeral of Joseph Stalin and signed a new Soviet-Chinese trade agreement.

In his speech, Chou declared that a reasonable settlement of the question of exchanging sick and wounded prisoners, which the Korean-Chinese team had proposed last Saturday, "has clearly a significant bearing upon the smooth settlement of the entire question of prisoners of war."

"The time should be considered ripe" for settling the entire Korean question and restoring peace, he added.

The Koreans and Chinese, he said, held to their principle opposing forcible detention of prisoners of war, and "do not acknowledge the assertion of the United Nations Command that there are among the prisoners of war individuals who allegedly refuse repatriation."

But because the Koreans and Chinese want to put an end to the war, Chou pointed out, and because ending the war and a peaceful settlement of the Korean question "are bound up with the question of the peace and security of the Far East and the world," the Koreans and Chinese were prepared to make the new offer.

Penn. Civil Liberties Conference Called

PHILADELPHIA, March 31.—

A call to a conference to preserve civil liberties was issued today by the Pennsylvania Civil Rights Congress. The conference will be held April 11 from 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. in the Philadelphia Room, Reynolds Hall, 1416 North Broad St. Speakers will be Steve Nelson and William L. Patterson.



U. S. Marine Corps Colonel's Statement on Germ Warfare

(Continued from Page 2)

whole world that it was not using bacterial weapons, are now forced to doubt the truth of everything else that the Government states about war in general and about the Korean war in particular.

None of us considered that bacterial weapons could be given any given place in war, since the main purpose of bacterial bombs was the mass annihilation of the civilian population, which is absolutely contrary to the human conscience. The spread of disease cannot be

foreseen, and there are probably no limits to the development of an epidemic. Furthermore, a feeling of cowardice and dishonesty is engendered in any one who realizes that he is dealing with a weapon which is being used surreptitiously against an unarmed people.

I remember specifically asking Colonel Wendt what were Colonel Gaylor's reactions, when he was first informed and he reported to me that: Colonel Gaylor was both horrified and stupefied. Everyone felt like that when they first heard

of it, and their reactions are what might well be expected from a fair-minded, self-respecting nation of people.

Tactically, this type of weapon is totally unwarranted—it is not even a Marine Corps weapon—morally it is damnation itself; administratively and logistically as planned for use, it is hopeless; and from the point of view of self-respect and loyalty, it is shameful.

F. H. Schwable, 04429, Colonel, U.S.M.C., December 6, 1952, North Korea.

TWU Warns

(Continued on Page 6)

ing with your Honor to discuss some of the many statements which have come from your office, the Board of Estimate and the Board of Transportation, regarding mass layoffs of so-called unnecessary transit workers." These statements, still unclarified, have caused serious unrest among thousands of Board of Transportation employees in all departments of the transit system as well as employees of the eight private lines.

The message to Bingham said that the TWU officers were instructed by 700 officers, section chairmen and job stewards "representing every section, line and department of the transit industry of New York City, public and private" who met last Saturday, to "take any and all steps including job action or all-out strike" to "protect the jobs, the seniority, the pensions and the general security of the 45,000 members of the Board of Transportation."

LAYOFFS

Under the Dewey-Impellitteri Transit Authority, it is estimated 3,200 to 8,700 may be fired, and guarantees against loss of pensions and seniority and against speed-up would also be destroyed.

On March 22 the union wired Gov. Dewey asking a conference on these issues. Dewey replied that until the Transit Authority took over the union had to continue dealing with Bingham and the Board of Transportation.

At City Hall the mayor continued in his budget "retreat" with budget director Abraham Beame, and had no comment.

Three AFL unions in the civil service filed yesterday called for demonstrations against the Authority and Dewey-Impellitteri tax gouge.

They were the Uniformed Sanitationmen's Assn., Local 831, and the City Employees Union, Local 237—both affiliated with the International Brotherhood of Teamsters—and the Uniformed Firemen's Assn. They joined in a city-wide petition campaign, and a letter and postcard drive to the mayor, and will hold a wage rally at Webster Hall April 8.

In his radio broadcast, Quill demanded the state use some of its surplus to help save the 10-cent fare.

He charged Impellitteri and Dewey made a deal in the 1950 elections to boost the fare.

He declared that if the Authority plan went through, the TWU would strike if "as much as one man" were fired.

Dewey yesterday pushed his campaign for a city managership, and received support from the mayor's Committee on Management Survey, which, in what was obviously a pre-arranged scheme with Dewey, called for "100 men and women of top management ability" controlling the departments and in top spots of the city government.

On another front working moth-

ers pressed their drive to save the city's child day care program. The mayor, beset by demands to include \$3,775,000 in the budget to continue the 110-day care centers, was reported seeking to shift other departmental funds to the program, but there was no commitment from him or Beame that the money, denied by Dewey, would be forthcoming.

Text

(Continued from Page 1)

accordance with the provisions of Article 109 of the Geneva Convention of 1949.

A reasonable settlement of the question of exchanging sick and injured prisoners of war has clearly a very significant bearing upon the smooth settlement of the entire question of prisoners of war. It is therefore our view that the time should be considered ripe for settling the entire question of prisoners of war in order to ensure the cessation of hostilities in Korea and to conclude an armistice agreement.

The Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea hold in common that the delegates of the Korean People's Army and the Chinese People's Volunteers to the armistice negotiations and the delegates of the United Nations Command to the armistice negotiations should immediately start negotiations on the question of exchanging sick and injured prisoners of war during the period of hostilities and should proceed to seek an overall settlement of the question of prisoners of war.

ONE QUESTION LEFT

The Korean armistice negotiations in the past one year and more have already laid the foundation for the realization of an armistice in Korea. In the course of the negotiations at Kaesong and Panmunjom, the delegates of both sides have reached agreement on all questions, except that of prisoners of war.

In the first place, on the question of a cease-fire in Korea, about which the whole world is concerned, both sides have already agreed that "the commanders of the opposing sides shall order and enforce a complete cessation of all hostilities in Korea by all armed forces under their control, including all units and personnel on the ground, naval and air forces, effective twelve hours after this armistice agreement is signed" (Para. 12 of the Draft Korean Armistice Agreement).

Secondly, both sides have further reached agreement on the various important conditions for an armistice.

(The text then detailed agreements already reached on various armistice and truce questions. The text continues:)

As stated above, in the course of the Korean armistice negotiations, one question alone—the question of prisoners of war—blocks the realization of an armistice in Korea. And even with respect to the question of prisoners of war, both sides have reached agreement on all provisions in the Draft Armistice Agreement on the arrangements relating to prisoners of war, except on the question of the repatriation of prisoners of war. Had the Korean armistice negotiations not been interrupted for more than five months, a solution might long since have been found to this issue of the repatriation of prisoners of war.

SOLUTION POSSIBLE

Now, inasmuch as the United Nations Command has proposed to settle in accordance with Article 109 of the Geneva Convention, the question of exchanging sick and injured prisoners of war during the period of hostilities, we consider that subsequent on the reasonable settlement of the question of sick and injured prisoners of war, it is entirely a matter of course that a smooth solution to the whole question of prisoners of war should be achieved, provided that both sides are prompted by real sincerity to

SUBSCRIPTION DRIVE

(Continued from Page 1)

Vice-Presidential candidate.

Mrs. Bass writes she is praying for the success of the circulation campaign. So far, it is a long way from success; in fact, it is dangerously close to failure—disastrous failure. With just two weeks to go in the scheduled campaign, we still have less than 8,000 Worker subs in out of a goal of 19,000—and less than 1,000 for the Daily Worker, out of a goal of 3,000.

For the first time in recent years, we have actually been losing circulation in the heat of a circulation campaign. Almost 10,000 Worker subs have expired during the period that we have obtained less than 8,000. A campaign must bring some 5,000 to 6,000 in subscription gains if the paper is to maintain its circulation, because of the steady loss of readers during the period between campaigns.

Yesterday, there were some subs from Chicago, a handful from Minnesota, some from Brooklyn and from trade union groups in New York. All these areas still have a long way to go to complete their goals.

That the weakness in the campaign thus far is due to lack of participation is demonstrated by the fact that renewals of subs have never come so easily—running from 80 to 100 percent. Since only about 60 percent of those that have come in are renewals, there are still at least 5,000 subscribers whose subs have run out in this campaign period, but have not yet been seen for a renewal.

This is in addition to the many possibilities for new subscriptions and for picking up former readers who are ready to get the paper if they are but reached.

bring about an armistice in Korea in the spirit of mutual compromise.

Regarding the question of prisoners of war, the Government of the Peoples Republic of Korea have always held and continue to hold that a reasonable solution can only lie in the release and repatriation of war prisoners without delay after the cessation of hostilities in accordance with the stipulations of the 1941 Geneva Convention, particularly those of Article 118 of the Convention.

However, in view of the fact that the difference between the two sides on this question now constitutes the only obstacle to the realization of an armistice in Korea, and in order to satisfy the desire of the people of the world for peace, the Government of the Peoples Republic of China and the Government of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, in pursuance of their consistently working for the speedy realization of an armistice in Korea and striving for a peaceful settlement of the Korean question thus to preserve and consolidate world peace, are prepared to take steps to eliminate the differences on this question so as to bring about an armistice in Korea.

To this end, the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Democratic Peoples' Republic of Korea propose that both parties to the negotiations should undertake to repatriate, immediately after the cessation of hostilities, all those prisoners of war in their custody who insist upon repatriation and to hand over the remaining prisoners of war to a neutral state so as to ensure a just solution to the question of repatriation.

It must be pointed out that in advancing this proposal, we by no means relinquish the principle of release and repatriation of war prisoners without delay after the cessation of hostilities set forth in Article 118 of the Geneva Convention, nor do we acknowledge the assertion of the United Nations that there are among the prisoners of war, individuals who allegedly refuse repatriation.

WHY THE NEW STEP

It is only to put an end to the bloody war in Korea and in order to reach a peaceful settlement of the Korean question, because both of these questions are bound up with the question of the peace and security of the people of the Far East and of the world, that we take this new step and propose that after the cessation of hostil-

ities, those captured personnel of our side who, under the intimidation and oppression of the opposite side, are filled with apprehension and are afraid to return home, be handed over to a neutral state and that explanations be given to them by parties concerned, thus ensuring that the question of their repatriation will be justly settled and will not obstruct the realization of an armistice in Korea.

We are convinced that this new step taken by the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Democratic Peoples' Republic of Korea for terminating the hostilities in Korea is in complete accord with the vital interests of the peoples whose sons are fighting on both sides in Korea and is also in complete accord with the fundamental interests of the people of the whole world.

If the United Nations Command has the good faith to seek peace, this proposal of our side ought to be accepted by it.

(Dated in Peiping—March 30, 1953).

Jacquard Strike In Paterson Authorized

PATERSON, N. J., March 29.—A strike of 1,000 Jacquard workers here against an employer demand of a 15 cents an hour wage cut will begin tomorrow night unless the employers' groups extends the expired pact.

The strike vote was taken Friday night at a meeting of Jacquard Local 87 of the CIO Textile Workers Union. The workers shut down 41 shops to attend the meeting.

The employers are demanding a 15-cent hourly cut plus a cut of the workers' \$1,000 insurance policy to \$500, plus elimination of Election Day as a paid holiday.

Reuther

(Continued from Page 2)

the industrial union was most satisfactory in large industries.

REUTHER PLAN

Committee members questioned Reuther at length on his proposal to repeal the T-H provision enjoining workers from striking for 30 days in so-called national emergency disputes. This and all other injunction provisions must be repealed, Reuther stated.

But many labor observers expressed disagreement with Reuther's counter-proposal whereby the President in a hypothetical strike situation could declare a national emergency and call on Congress then to create a "tailor-made emergency." This plan, some said, would open the door to a new form of government strike-breaking.

Asked by Lehman at which point he would propose Congress should intervene against a strike, Reuther replied: "When the executive branch declares an emergency."

One Senator pointed out that "Congress has power to act under any circumstances."

Sen. Irving Ives (R-NY) remarked to Reuther: "But your plan would not guarantee there will be no stoppage of work."

All Senators declared realistically that no plan had yet been conceived as a guarantee against work stoppages.

Reuther admitted his plan was not "too different" from a plan embodied in Ives' two bills on "national emergency disputes" now before the Senate committee.

Classified Ads

FOR SALE

(Appliances)

HAIR DRYER SPECIAL. Nationally advertised for \$17.50. Our price for one week only \$12.25. Standard Brand Distributors, 143 4th Ave. (13th and 14th Sts.) 20-minute free parking. GR 3-7819.

(Woolen Coatings and Suitings)

DRASTIC reductions—woolen coatings and suitings. Mill End Imports, 89 E. 11th St. Room 206.

SERVICES

(Clerical)

STENOGRAPHIC SERVICE—Letters, manuscripts, meetings recorded by shorthand, and mimeographing. Call LO 4-5529.

(Upholsterers)

CALL Myacloth 8-7887 for sofa, rewebbed, cleaned, springs retied in your home. Reasonable. Furniture repaired, slipcovered, reupholstered. Comradely attention. Call mornings 9 to 1.

MOVING AND STORAGE

SPRUE'S MOVING and pick-up service, city, country and occasional long distance jobs. UN 4-7701.

EAST COAST MOVING AND STORAGE, padded van, reasonable rates, prompt, courteous and experienced service. LU 4-7194.

MOVING, Storage, Long Distance, experienced furniture, piano movers. Many satisfied readers. Call 24 Wendell, JE 4-3009. Day-Night.

Shopper's Guide

Insurance

CARL JACK R. BRODSKY
All kinds of insurance including automobile, fire, life, compensation, etc.
799 Broadway GR 5-3326

Moving and Storage

MOVING • STORAGE
FRANK CIARAMITA
15 E. 7th St.
near 3rd Ave. GR 7-2457
EFFICIENT • RELIABLE

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JADE MOUNTAIN
All-Seasonal
197 SECOND AVENUE
bet. 10 and 11 Sts. — GR 7-0440
A Quality Chinese Food
Special Attention to Parties & Banquets

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COTTONS (Italian & French)

beautiful patterns and

quality from — 59¢ yd.

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30 East 11th St.

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Great Linen Sale

Buy Now!

Imported table cloths, sets, dish towels, pillow cases and linen by the yard. All linens in colors and sizes.

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Bring this coupon and get a special discount of 10% on all items.

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THE WORKER THIS MAY DAY!

Please print the attached greetings in _____ inch box.

Enclosed find _____ at \$5 per inch.

Please print the attached list of names.

Enclosed find \$_____ at 25¢ per name.

Attach message and names.

All greetings MUST be in no later than Thursday, April 16. The May Day issue will be dated Sunday, April 26, 1953.

GREET THE WORKER THIS MAY DAY.

Woman Who Fought at Stalingrad Tells About the Schools of USSR

By JOSEPH CLARK

MOSCOW.

(First of a Series)

HOW DOES the Soviet educational system operate? What is taught in the schools here? What changes are taking place in education?

I sought answers to these questions from a person in a good position to know. And I was fortunate in getting a comprehensive interview with Ludmila Dubrovina, first deputy minister of education of the RSFSR, in charge of schools. For more than four hours she answered questions about Soviet education, fully and frankly.

First a word about this remarkable woman. She became a school teacher in 1919 when she was 18 years old. After a long and honorable career as a teacher Ludmila Dubrovina put on an army uniform when the Nazis invaded the Soviet Union. When the German fascists thrust their boots into Stalingrad this teacher-soldier was in the embattled city. While Soviet soldiers manned their guns in the blazing inferno they would often hear a gentle but firm woman's voice. Ludmila Dubrovina, major of the Soviet army, speaking. "My weapon was the

word," she says quietly.

Words come easily to her revealing a wonderful clarity of thought. What are the basic principles of Soviet education? She enumerated eight fundamentals.

First is democracy. The Soviet constitution guarantees everyone an education. Whether in the frozen tundra of the Arctic or on the plains of central Asia, in collective farm village or in the city, every child has an equal educational opportunity. Seven years of education is compulsory for all at present.

Second is the unity of the educational system. It is so organized as to facilitate advancement from elementary to secondary to specialized and higher education.

Third is the Lenin-Stalin principle of racial and national equality. Education is conducted in the native tongue in all republics and regions, and more than 100 languages are used.

Fourth is the absolute equality of men and women.

Fifth, the separation of church and state is applied strictly to the schools.

Sixth education is based on science, on a scientific-materialist

view of the world.

Seventh is internationalism and its complement, Soviet patriotism. It breeds respect for all peoples great and small.

Eighth, education is viewed as a weapon for the transformation of people, in a society that it making a gradual transition from socialism to communism. Soviet educators are Marxists, and as Ludmila Dubrovina points out, under the old Tsarist regime education served the interests of the landlords and capitalists, it served as it does in every capitalist country to perpetuate the exploitation of man by man.

When the working class allied with the peasantry took power education became a means serving the great majority of the people, an instrument for building a socialist society. When such a society was built, as it has been in the Soviet Union, and the exploitation of man by man abolished, education promotes the advance to communism.

That poses a huge educational responsibility, the minister emphasizes, "requiring that all workers and peasants shall become cultured and educated people."

(To be continued)

HOKUM ENSHRINED IN DeMILLE 'OSCAR'; 'SALT OF EARTH,' REALISTIC FILM ART

By DAVID PLATT

As you probably know by now, the film industry's top "Oscar" in the Academy Award sweepstakes went to Cecil B. DeMille's "Greatest Show On Earth."

There is more than a suggestion, in the award to this piece of hokum from the studio of a director who is notoriously anti-labor, of what the nation's filmgoers can expect from the master minds of Hollywood in 1953.

Chaplin's "Limelight"—the best film of 1952 by a wide margin—is to "The

CECIL B. DeMILLE

Greatest Show On Earth" what a novel by Dickens is to a Saturday Evening Post story, but the movie moguls ignored that humanist masterpiece that tells people to stand up and fight for life and happiness and peace. They gave their highest award to a strictly commercial film by the open-shopper DeMille—the founder of movie "leg" art who specializes in sexed up Sunday school stories and massive scenes of frightful destruction.

The headlong collision of two fast-moving trains in the award-winning film is an example of this.

Radio columnist John Crosby hit home with this comment on the "Oscar" won by the "100 percent patriot" who was forced to quit the board of the Screen Directors Guild for trying to ram a mandatory loyalty oath down the throats of the membership:

"If 'The Greatest Show On Earth' is the best movie of 1952, my critical judgment ought to be rechecked from head to foot."

Film Czar Eric Johnston told reporters recently: "Hollywood is not in the business of grinding out pictures neatly labeled for use as weapons in a propaganda war. And that's why our films are loved and believed by people abroad."

Johnston should spend a dime for the current issue of Hollywood Review, put out by the Southern California Council of Arts, Sciences and Professions, 7419 Sunset Boulevard, Hollywood, Cal.

That excellent magazine's 'roundup' of world opinion on Hollywood films tells a different story. For instance—this from London:

"Stop teaching our children the sadistic pleasures of physical violence . . . the glorification of war and sex," urges J. J. Bignell in Westminster and Pamlico News, decrying American films.

"Survey (England): 'A menace to peace,'" writes Jack Arthur in Ex-Service News of recent Hollywood films on World War II "which obscure

the purposes for which the war was fought. None of these films reveals the great anti-fascist coalition of peoples. . . . They fail to reveal human nature as a force which develops the best in peace. They prepare the way for the acceptance of war as part of life."

Tokyo: American GIs in the Far East have been turning thumbs down on Hollywood's most recent war films, according to an Army survey reported on in the weekly Variety. Most criticisms were directed at "impossible acts of heroism . . . impractical situations . . . dialogue of the cast," etc., the report stated.

Mexico City: Fifteen Mexican independent film producers have appealed to President Cortines to do all in his power to protest American films which "present Mexicans in a bad light" and show Mexico filled with "gangsterism and prostitutes."

And here's what they're saying in our own country:

Ezra Goodman, former L. A. Daily News film critic: "It (Hollywood) needs a breath of fresh air from the outside. It needs a measuring rod that has more scope than its own rule of thumb. It needs to let the world in, to be de-Hollywoodized."

Marlon Brando, star of Viva Villa: "There's an atmosphere of money out here that's crippling. Movies aren't an art. It's all big business and if an actor regards it as anything else, he's a dreamer. An injection of simple every-day realism is absolutely not allowed in picture-making. Hollywood's too money-hungry to put out pictures for adults only."

The top "Oscar" to DeMille—the maestro who brought the bathtub into the boudoir—is assurance that Big Business will brook no interference with its program of providing filmgoers with the best "leg" art, the most terrifying shockers and the most complex other-world fantasies that money can buy.

Meanwhile, that breath of fresh air from the outside that Ezra Goodman mentioned could be the Mine-Mill Union anti-bias film Salt of the Earth which will be ready for distribution by the end of spring.

Union members and their families wrote the story.

One of its basic themes is that Anglos and Mexican-Americans can live and work together in harmony.

Blacklisted Hollywood artists made the film for the union. A section of the press attacked it, in flagrant contradiction to the facts—as "an incitement to racial antagonism."

"Salt of the Earth" was completed despite three fires, two sluggings, bullet holes in a car, property damage, the illegal arrest and detention of a leading Mexican actress and other acts of violence against the members of the production company by vigilantes, inspired by false reports in the press and in the halls of Congress.

The film will come out soon and then will come the fight to make clear once and for all that a union has as much right to make and to distribute a picture as RKO or MGM.

on the scoreboard

by Lester Rodney

Extra! The Globe Trotters Lose!

NEVER THOUGHT I'D live to see the Globetrotters beaten in the Garden. They say they're exhibition games, and more a show than anything else, and that's partly true, but make no mistake about it, show or no show the Trotters do NOT like to lose. In fact, the 69-65 defeat Sunday night was the first in 304 games for this fabulous combination! Say, guess they rate one off night at that.

Didn't see the afternoon game, when the Trotters beat the same All-American team 70-62 and had a chance to put on some of their wonderful ball-handling and fooling around—something missing from the nightcap in the grim business of trying to catch up and win.

But the night score was hardly an upset, considering everything. The second game was booked only when the demand for tickets was so overwhelming that it became obvious the house could be filled twice over. It was, too, to the rafters. But the Trotters are not a young team, and the two-a-day development was to the advantage of the resilient 21 and 22-year-old college seniors. Tatum, the perennial Trotter high scorer, hit 20 points in the afternoon and was pooped for the nightcap in which he scored only one basket. (I know JUST how he felt at night!)

The game was decided essentially under the boards. The Trotters are not a strong rebounding team since Nat Clifton left to turn the Knicks into champs. They overcome this handicap through superior all round skill and team play. This Allstar college team is the most formidable I have ever seen thrown together. They could immediately whip any single college club in the land handily. You get a tremendous appreciation of Ernie Beck, the smooth Penn rebounder, seeing him in action. He'll be a great pro. So will Molinas of Columbia, a fleet 6-6½ who can "play outside," shoot, drive in, or handle the pivot. These two, with the rugged Knostman, 6-7 Kansas State center; sharpshooting Hennessy of Villanova and playmaking Reagan of Seton made a topnotch first team, with lots of strapping strength behind them. Pro coaches in the joint were almost visibly drooling. And the Stars were pressing to win, to beat the Trotters in the Garden, a terrific incentive.

The Trotters gave away a lot of inches to this Allstar group. This, combined with the two-a-day advantage to the younger team, swung the result, but I think the Trotters will finish the tour ahead of the Allstars.

How great a team the Trotters were with Clifton in there alongside of Tatum, Haynes, Robinson, Grider et al., one can gather by the reports from Boston this very same day. Clifton pulled down 17 rebounds, topping both teams, and lifted the Knicks into a flaming comeback which wiped out a 45-29 deficit and won going away to clinch the Eastern playoff series. When the game ended, according to the reporters who went along, Coach Joe Lapchick, who knows just where his coaching bread is buttered, raced onto the floor to kiss Clifton.

Get you one thing. Get you the Trotters are ready to up their competitive bid for Walter Dukes, the man who can solve all backboard problems in a hurry.

That Knick Playoff Cash

SEVERAL FANS have asked for an explanation of the player pool in the pro playoffs. In other words, how much do the Knicks players get for it all.

To start, for finishing first in the Eastern Division the players got \$2,500 to split up among them . . . 12 ways. This has nothing to do with the playoffs. It is seen as needed incentive for finishing first, since all but two of the clubs get into the playoffs anyhow.

For beating the Baltimore Bullets in the first round of the playoffs the Knicks got another \$3,000 to split up. For whipping Boston in the "semi-finals" they got \$3,500. However this was the big money victory, for it puts them into the final championship "world series" with Minneapolis, the 4 out of 7 finale which brings \$7,500 to the winning squad, \$5,000 to the losers.

So, the worst that can happen now, if they lose to Minneapolis, is a grand pot of \$14,000 to split up in prizes. (This includes the \$2,500 for finishing first in their league, not really part of the playoffs.) This amounts to about \$1,166 per man, a nice sum but only one-fourth of what a baseball player gets for World Series participation. If the series with the Lakers goes the full 7 games, the Knicks will have played 13 gruelling post-season games to earn that pot.

So if your son is undecided about becoming a big league baseball player or a pro basketball player, you know what to do!

JOURNALISM DEP'T

TEN AMERICAN newspaper and radio editors headed yesterday for Moscow, where they will have a look around as guests of the Soviet Union. They were in Europe and thought it would be a good idea to try to get to Russia. Much to their surprise, when they approached the Soviet embassies they were told, "Sure, go ahead, glad to have you visit."

Here is the "Iron Curtain" P.S.—It was the U. S. State Department which ordered the visit restricted to one week!

AH, THE DEADLY PERIL of peaceful co-existence.

You think we're kidding? That's just what political writer George Rothwell Brown said in the Hearst Journal-American.

For years, writers like him have been saying the socialist countries preach inevitable war. Now that it is impossible to maintain this stupid lie any longer, they come right out and show with what horror they regard peaceful co-existence.

Brown cites Malenkov saying that there are no controversial issues between the two countries that cannot be solved by peaceful means. He mentions the unchanging Lenin-Stalin premise "of the possibility of the prolonged and peaceful competition of the two different systems, Capitalist and Socialist." He includes Gromyko's challenge to the U. S. leaders to enter into peaceful competition with the Soviet Union to see which is the better economy.

And here is his conclusion:

"The theory that Communism and a free Capitalistic system can exist side by side in the world is the most dangerous offensive the Kremlin could invent. We will swallow it to our peril."

Show THAT to your co-worker and neighbor who sincerely wants to know the source of world tension and the threat of war!

Harlem Tenants at Meeting Urge Rent Hike Fight

By ABNER W. BERRY

From one end of Harlem to the other dormant tenant committees are coming to life to fight against the unbearable burden of the Dewey rob-the-poor program.

Harassed by high rents, poor services, over-crowding, long standing violations and below-average earnings—the prospect of a rent increase has produced anger, anxiety, confusion, unrest and an undercurrent of militancy.

It was at the tenants' meeting last week of Congressman Adam C. Powell's People Co-ordinating Committee, that all moods evoked by the Dewey program were expressed.

"I've already paid two rent increases," one housewife explained. "The landlord raised me from \$70 to \$77, he said, because I had two roomers. That was a year or two ago; now he says that those increases were for the roomers and he is asking a 15 percent raise

for ME now. Do I have to pay this one?"

The moderator of the meeting, attorney Harrison Jackson, couldn't answer that one, said he would have to look up the provisions of the law and get some information as to how it would be administered.

A man in the rear of the basement room in Abyssinia Baptist Church where the meeting was held drew applause when he said, "I think the People's Committee has been asleep on the job. We should have been doing something about these violations and getting the tenants aroused about this rent increase then they couldn't raise our rents so easily."

"Yes! Yes!" "Right!" respondent little choruses throughout the small auditorium.

'CAN'T UNDERSTAND'

Confusion among the tenants was reflected by a housewife who persisted in getting an answer that

would justify her not paying increases under cover of the federal controls now extended to October for "critical areas." "I can't understand," she kept repeating, "how the government can say it has rent control and then the Governor who is just the governor and not the government can say that we must pay a rent raise."

A representative of the Harlem Tenants Council took the floor and reminded the moderator that Gov. Dewey had not signed the rent increase bill yet, and that there should be some action on the demand to have him hold open hearings. "I think that if we fight some of these awful violations we could make some headway. Our buildings are unattended after the landlord puts in self-service elevators. They won't paint our apartments and remove violations that endanger our health."

The moderator then advised how to lodge complaints with the

Department of Buildings and Housing and with the Health Department.

"I called the Health Department two years ago and asked them to send out an inspector for a violation," a young woman related, speaking from the middle rows of seats. "The inspector came and looked over my apartment and I haven't seen or heard of him since. But I know what happened,—he reported it to the landlord and got his palms greased and left me waiting two years."

Roars of laughter drowned her out with cries of "That's right!" "They did me the same way!" being heard through the roar.

WON'T PAY

The moderator quieted the crowd again and got the meeting going with other questions. But a small elderly woman in the front seats aroused the house again when she arose and declared:

"I just don't see why I have to pay any higher rent for that run-down house I'm living in. I just will not pay it, and I intend to not be put out. He'll get more rent over my dead body."

She was answered by the young woman who had waited two years for the health inspector to return: "We could do it too if we all stick together."

The Rev. David N. Licorish, the assistant pastor, summed up the meeting in calling for "a united front against reaction." J. Raymond Jones, assigned by Congressman Powell as the director of the People's Committee, called for volunteer committeemen to act as organizers of "every house in the Congressman's district." There were about 50 volunteers. Jones said he agreed with the tenants council in keeping up the fight against the Dewey program, but expressed pessimism over the possibility of defeating it.

Gov't Witness at Pittsburgh Trial Calls Himself a 'Scab'

By ART SHIELDS

PITTSBURGH, March 29.—An admitted scab, who identified himself by that ugly name, was the next government witness to take the microphone after Matt Cvetic in the steel city Smith Act Trial.

His appearance was natural in the Pittsburgh frameup proceedings, which are dominated by the Steel Trust and one Mellon munitions family.

"Yes, I was a scab," admitted Dewey C. Price, an FBI informer from Charleston, W. Va., who told how he worked in the DuPont chemical plant during a strike called by District 50 of the United Mine Workers.

Price is a lean, wrinkled man of 55 with a criminal record. His job in the trial is to finger Irving Weissman, who was Communist leader in West Virginia for several years. At home he has been getting \$85 a month from the FBI, while stooling in the non-union DuPont plant and in the ranks of the Communist Party.

Price says he was loaned to the

FBI by the Army spy service. He was never a soldier, but just a labor spy, who stoolied on the unions for the strikebreaking department of the Army "I" men.

"Yes, I was reporting to Army Intelligence during the DuPont strike," he admitted on cross-examination.

"And you were working during that strike, weren't you?" asked Ralph Powe, young Negro defense attorney.

"Oh yes; I went on working during the DuPont strike," the witness replied.

"So you scabbed?" remarked Powe.

U. S. Attorney Boyle was on his feet with an angry objection. But Powe went on questioning:

"Tel me," he asked, "what do YOU call a man who works in a strike?"

"Well—he's a scab," answered the stoolie after a pause, when no other word came to mind.

"So you're a scab?" added the Negro attorney with disgust.

Some Negro and white workers

in the spectators' seats also looked their disgust as the stoolie replied: "Yes—es, when a man works in a strike they call it a scab."

The scab said that Weissman and other Communist gave active backing to the movement to build a strong union in the DuPont plant. That was one of the highlights of the labor spy's testimony in the Smith Act trial.

The government hid Price's criminal record during his direct examination. But Ralph Powe had the goods on him and made him confess.

Yes, said Price, he was sentenced to three years in prison for violating the Prohibition Law in a corn whiskey case in the 1930's. But he didn't actually serve time; he was placed on probation.

The reason why he didn't serve time was indicated when he admitted that a colonel in the Army Intelligence was his good friend at the time. This was the same colonel he put him to work as a stoolpigeon in the DuPont chemical plant later.

Charges of gun-toting and drunkenness were lodged against Price later. But he didn't go to Moundsville Penitentiary. He was needed as a stoolpigeon.

The government is using this character to tie Weissman into the Pittsburgh case. He testified that he heard Weissman say that he visited the Communist leaders in Pittsburgh.

Weissman was indicted on Smith Act charges of "conspiring to advocate" violent overthrow of the government.

His co-defendants are Steve Nelson, Ben Careatehrs, William Albertson and James H. Dolsen, Daily Worker writer.

Win 40-Hour Week in 1,150 Drug Stores

A two year agreement establishing the 40-hour five-day week for 3,350 workers in 1,150 independently operated drug stores in the metropolitan area, effective April 1, was unanimously approved by a membership meeting of the Retail Drug Employees Union, Local 1199, affiliated with the Distributive, Processing and Office Workers of America.

The contract also provides for increases in the hiring rates ranging from \$4 to \$7.50 per week and increases in employer contributions to the pension plan.

Counter-Revolution in Guatemala Smashed

GUATEMALA CITY, March 30.—Government ground and air troops last night routed some 300 counter-revolutionists who seized control of the provincial city of Salama, the Army announced.

Two rebels were reported killed and 16 wounded in a battle that lasted about an hour. Salama is 100 miles from here.

Col. Carlos Enriquez said the counter-revolutionists, led by junior and retired army officers, were in full flight.

New Trade Pact by Romania, E. Germany

BERLIN, March 30.—A trade and payments agreement between the German Democratic Republic and the Romanian People's Republic was signed yesterday for 1953, it was announced here today.

The ADN News Agency said the agreement, covering the exchange of industrial and agricultural goods, will increase considerably the trade for this year.

Has your newsstand been running out of Daily Worker? Send a postcard giving the location, including the precise street corner, or call AL 4-7954.

What's On?

Tomorrow Manhattan

A LECTURE on "New Developments in the USSR," affecting the Citizens at Home and at Work, by Miss Jessica Smith, editor, New World Review, Wednesday, April 1, 8 p.m. at the Hotel Brevoort, 5th Ave. and 8th St. Admission 75¢ (tax incl.). Ausp. Committee of Women's National Council of American-Soviet Friendship.

Coming

BROOKLYN Freedom of the Press Association "Greets Steve Nelson," Saturday, April 4, at the Brighton Community Center, 3200 Coney Island Ave. Entertainment by Les Pins and the All-Star Revue. Dancing follows. Admission 75¢ in advance and \$1 at the door. "ALL FOOLS" HOOTENANNY and Dance, Saturday, April 4, Webster Hall, tickets now at Workers, Jefferson Bookshops, Bookfair, Berlins Music, People's Artists, GR 7-1211, \$1.25 advance (reserved), \$1.50 at door.

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Affecting the Citizens at Home and at Work

by MISS JESSICA SMITH

Editor, New World Review

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1 — 8 P.M.

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**Saturday
Apr. 4, 8:30**

Featuring Leon Bibb, Nadyne Brewer, Bob Carey, Sylvia Kahn, Elizabeth Knight, Latin American Folk Group, Yank Levine, Jean Mural, Dave Bear, Pete Seeger, Sonny Terry, Earl Sheddell Orch. Tickets \$1.25 in adv. (reserved), \$1.50 at door, now at bookshops, People's Artists — GR 7-1241.

**Webster Hall
119 E. 11 St.**